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REPORT

OF

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY

OF

LONDON;

HELD AT

THE SOCIETY'S ROOMS, No. 21, REGENT STREET,

FEBRUARY 15th, 1844.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY E. NEWMAN, 9, DEVONSHIRE STREET, BISHOPSGATE.

M.DCCC.XLIV.

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OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1844.

PRESIDENT.

PROFESSOR BELL.

TREASURER.

N. B. WARD, Esq.

SECRETARY.

Mr. JOHN QUEKETT.

ASSISTANT-SECRETARY.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS.

COUNCIL.

JOHN BIRKETT, ESQ.
J. S. BOWERBANK, ESQ.
JOHN DALRYMPLE, ESQ.
DR. S. J. GOODFELLOW.
R. D. GRAINGER, ESQ.
WILLIAM GREENING, ESQ.
GEORGE JACKSON, ESQ.
DR. LANKESTER.
E. J. QUEKETT, ESQ.
HENRY REYNOLDS, ESQ.
R. H. SOLLY, ESQ.
ROBERT WARINGTON, ESQ.

REPORT.

The Microscopical Society of London held their Fourth Annual Meeting, February 15th, 1844:—

J. S. BOWERBANK, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

When the following Reports were read.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

The Council have to report to the Society, that the number of its Members now amounts to 170. That the Collection of Microscopic Objects consists of about 240 specimens; and that upwards of ten volumes have been added to the Library since the last Report, all of which have been presented to the Society. That the number of papers read during the past year has been nine. The three microscopes ordered by the Society have been completed. A part of the Transactions has been published, fifty copies of which have been disposed of to members; many others have been distributed amongst the scientific bodies in this metropolis; and some few have been sent to the principal microscopical observers on the Continent. Another part is nearly ready for the press.

REPORT OF AUDITORS.

We, the Auditors, have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year ending the 8th inst., with the vouchers, and find the balance in favor of the Society to be £134. 12*s.* 4*d.*, of which £123. 5*s.* 2*d.* is at Messrs. Lubbock & Co.'s, and £11. 7*s.* 2*d.* in the Treasurer's hands. The following is an abstract of the receipts and payments.

10th February, 1844.

JOS. J. LISTER.
M. J. RIPPINGHAM.

RECEIPTS. From February 7th, 1843, to February 7th, 1844. PAYMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance from the previous year				185	4	4
Entrance of Members	7	7	0			
Annual Payments:—						
For 1840 and 1841	2	2	0			
1842	3	3	0			
1843	68	5	0			
1844	59	17	0			
Transactions sold	3	8	0			
Three Dividends on £124. 12*s*. 6*d*. 3 per cent. consols, to January, 1844	5	12	0			
				149	14	0
				£334	18	4

PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent, one year	20	0	0
Salary of Assistant-Secretary, ¾-year	15	15	0
Oil, Lamp, and Attendance at Meetings	8	13	4
Refreshments, &c., at Soirèe	11	10	0
Firing	1	1	0
Stationery, Postage, Carriage, &c.	8	4	5
Printing Reports, &c.	10	18	6
Marble Slabs, Gas Fittings, &c.	26	15	9
A Microscope of Mr. Ross	91	10	6
Commission to Collector	5	17	6
	200	6	0
Balance in hand	134	12	4
	£334	18	4

The Secretary then addressed the Meeting as follows.

GENTLEMEN,

In the absence of our President, it has devolved upon me, as Secretary of this Society, to address you on its acts and progress during the past year, the fourth of our existence as a scientific Association. To those who are interested in financial matters, the report of Auditors, which has just been read to you, cannot but be a matter worthy of congratulation: for notwithstanding the large sums which have been expended in the purchase of microscopes, and in the publication of Transactions, our funds are nevertheless far from being in a declining state; for besides a balance of £134. 12*s.* 4*d.* in the Treasurer's account, we have £124. 12*s.* 6*d.*, the contribution from life members, invested in the 3 per cent. consols.

The report of Council too must be equally gratifying to those of our members who are anxious for the welfare of our Institution. Although the number of members has not been so great as in former years, nevertheless those who now compose our body may be said to be active observers of some part or other of Natural History. The first three or four years are generally very trying to young societies, in consequence of the withdrawal of very many members; but when once the Rubicon is passed, we hope every year to rise more and more in importance. The heavy expenses of our Society have now been got over, and it only remains to appropriate a certain portion of our annual income for the purposes of science, and at the same time the best uses of the Society.

Our Library too has been increased by upwards of ten volumes during the past year, for which the Society stands indebted to the liberality of the following donors: — Professor Silliman, the Council of the Geological Society, the Council of the Zoological Society, the Editors of the Literary Gazette, London Polytechnic Magazine, Committee of the Society of Arts, Dr. Goodfellow, Mr. E. J. Quekett, Mr. Newman, and Dr. Wyman.

Our collection of microscopic objects also has been much enriched by very valuable presents from Professor Ehrenberg, Mr. Ince, Mr. Topping, Mr. Bowerbank, Mr. Jackson, Rev. J. B. Reade, Mr. E. J. Quekett, and Mr. Addison.

The number of papers which have been brought before you amount in all to nine. Some of them vie in importance with those which have been read in former years. A slight abstract of each may be given as follows.

The Rev. J. B. Reade has furnished us with a second paper on an all-important subject, viz. Microscopic Chemistry, entitled 'On the existence of Ammonia in Vegetable Substances described as containing Nitrogen.' After stating that very minute quantities of sulphate of lime may be detected in snow by the aid of the microscope, and also that the most inappreciable quantity of ammonia mentioned by Liebig as existing in the atmosphere could be rendered evident by the same means; he proceeded to show the existence of ammonia in the seeds of many of our common plants, and amongst others that of the field bean. This paper must be looked on as a most important step in the era of microscopical science. We all know what the microscope has done in Anatomy, in Botany, Zoology and Geology, but here now is a new and very vast field yet to be explored. A great authority, Liebig, has stated that every one who has had experience in this kind of analysis is aware that a quantity of nitrogen under one per cent. cannot be determined with accuracy by the balance; but our friend, Mr. Reade, on the contrary, asserts that so minute a portion as $\frac{1}{100000}$th part of a grain, if existing as a constituent part of ammonia, may be detected with certainty. Surely we ought to congratulate ourselves on being the means of diffusing amongst our countrymen such a valuable auxiliary to the chemist as the microscope!

Mr. Hassall has favoured us with some further observations on the decay of fruit. After endeavouring to repudiate Liebig's view, that the decay in fruit was owing to a species of fermentation or decomposition, and as such capable of communicating, by a kind of induction, decomposition to other bodies with which it may be in contact, he proceeded to show that these phenomena were to be referred only to the operation of entophytal fungi for a satisfactory solution. Mr. Hassall inoculated a certain number of specimens of sound fruit with some of the sporules of the fungi, and another similar number with portions of the decayed matter; in the former experiment he succeeded in setting up the disease, but in the introduction of the decayed matter without fungi he had entirely failed in producing decay.

Mr. Edwin J. Quekett has thrown some very important light on the structure and formation of the spiral vessels of plants. A form of vessel which has more especially engaged the attention of Mr. Quekett than any other, is one which possesses both longitudinal and spiral fibres: it has been noticed by Schultz in *Urania speciosa*, by Mr. W. Wilson in *Typha latifolia*, in the vegetable marrow by

Mr. Hassall, and by Mr. Quekett in *Loasa* and *Canna bicolor.* In Exogens these vessels are short and small in diameter, whilst in Endogens they appear to constitute the largest and longest of the vessels. In addition to the spiral fibres there are longitudinal deposits of fibres, whose number varies considerably: by applying force these longitudinal fibres are broken at the same point as the membrane to which they are attached. Mr. Quekett at first imagined that these vessels were more highly developed than the true spiral vessel, but subsequent observation has enabled him to discover that a vessel possessing this peculiar structure is only in a state preparatory to the complete development of a vessel presenting oval or quadrangular dots on its parietes. These observations are quite in accordance with the observations of Mohl and Schleiden, which prove that the spiral is the earliest type of every other form of vessel, whatever phases they may afterwards assume.

Mr. Addison, of Great Malvern, has communicated to the Society some most important observations on the blood in inflammatory diseases. Mr. Addison, from numerous observations, deduces that the elements of the blood consist of — 1st, red particles; 2ndly, colourless particles; 3rdly, molecules and granules in the interior of the colourless corpuscles; 4thly, free molecules; 5thly, fibrous fibrillæ: and from his researches he has arrived at the following conclusions, viz.—that the colourless particle is the central portion of the red corpuscle; that all the different forms of the pus-corpuscle, exudation cell and fibrous globules, are altered colourless blood-corpuscles; and that all the various forms of epithelial cells likewise originate from them. The buffy coat of the blood, according to Mr. Addison, is formed by the bursting of these colourless corpuscles, and their contents, which consist of molecules and granules, rising to the surface, carry with them other colourless cells which have not burst, and so form the buffy coat. Inflammation he considers as occurring whenever these colourless blood-corpuscles congregate in the tissues of any organ so as to interfere with its normal function: as long as the disturbance is confined to these corpuscles chronic inflammation is the result, but should it extend so as to interfere with the free circulation of the red particles, then all the phenomena of active inflammation ensue. These observations, however startling at first sight they may appear, if found to be correct, will fill up a vast hiatus in the sciences of Physiology and Pathology. The true doctrine of inflammation, the formation of the pus-globules, and the true nature of the constituents of the blood, have ever been the stumbling-block of the philosopher. To say the least of Mr. Addison's researches, they certainly do carry with them a great deal of ingenuity; and should subsequent observers confirm them, we shall have another instance of the great and important results which are derivable from the use of the microscope.

Mr. Edwin Quekett has also given us a most interesting and important communication 'On an instance of Monstrosity in a Moss.' After alluding to the well-known fact that the several organs which constitute the flower and fruit of a plant are only modifications of leaves, and also on the formation of double flowers by the conversion of the parts of reproduction into leaves, Mr. Quekett brought forward a moss (*Tortula fallax*), in which at one time there appeared every prospect of its bearing fruit, but having been placed in one of Mr. Ward's cases under very unfavourable circumstances, a tuft of leaves took the place of the fruit. The setæ existed of the usual brown colour, quite destitute of leaves, but in the place of a capsule there was a continued elongation of the setæ, of a green colour, bearing from twelve to sixteen small leaves, which had been so influenced and changed by the heat and moisture as not to form a capsule, but were brought into a state not fitted for reproduction but for nutrition only. The change appeared to have been effected by the elongation of the columella, and the consequent carrying up of those leaves whose apices would in their natural state have formed the peristome.

On improvements in the microscope itself we have had three papers,—by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Varley, and Mr. Alfred White.

Mr. Jackson described an improved method of applying the divided glass micrometer to the eye-piece of the microscope; and also an ingenious method of keeping the lines ruled on the micrometer perfectly clear and distinct. The lines were filled with very fine black-lead, rubbed on with a cork, and the micrometer was covered with Canada balsam, and a piece of glass of suitable thickness placed upon the balsam and cemented down by heat. By this very ingenious mode, the lines on the glass are not only rendered more evident by the black-lead, but the lead itself is preserved from being taken out of the lines in the wiping of the micrometer.

Mr. Varley explained a new form of microscope, in which the stage, which was composed only of one plate, was made to move on the surface of a fixed plate by means of a lever, which arrangement was admirably adapted to watch the movements of living creatures when submitted to the instrument. Considerable ingenuity was also evinced in many other contrivances. The graphic telescope, also contrived by Mr. Varley, was applicable to this form of stand.

Mr. Alfred White has laid before the Society a lever movement applied to the stage of the microscope. It differs in many respects from that of Mr. Varley: the stage is composed of two plates in the usual manner, but instead of motion being communicated to them by means of a screw or rack and pinion, Mr. White uses a lever, the long arm of which is brought near to the milled head of the coarse adjustment, so as to require but little alteration in the place of the hand for the performance of the various movements of the instrument.

In Minute Anatomy we have had a most valuable paper by Mr. Bowerbank, entitled 'Additional observations on the Structure of the Shells of Mollusca and Conchifera.' The first part of this paper was communicated to the Society in January, 1843, and was commented on by our President in his address of last year; and to use his own words, from it we learn "the highly curious and important fact, that these seemingly inorganic deposits are really masses of cells, variously arranged, and in many cases presenting a distinct view of their cytoblasts." The observations in the present paper relate to the mode in which wounds in the periostracum are repaired, which differs in many respects from the analogous operation in the shelly structures. After an infliction of a wound, the periostracum gradually advances from all sides over the wounded surface, until it reaches the centre, where it unites. The new membrane is at first clear and pellucid, but after a while minute vesicles, molecules and cytoblasts, appear in various parts of the surface, together with small patches of minute vascular tissue. The spherical cells become collapsed, their outlines become indistinct, until at length they form an even paving of closely-compressed tesselated cells: layer after layer of this tissue follow each other, stratum super stratum, until the whole space of the wound is filled up. The occurrence of the vascular tissue was a highly interesting fact, and the different stages of its formation in the periostracum of the shell were minutely described by this distinguished observer.

Mr. Tulk has communicated to the Society a discovery made by Mr. Topping, of certain parasites of the genus *Demode* existing in the pustules of a mangy dog. They differ but slightly from those of the human subject, which have been so ably investigated by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, one of the members of our Society. This important discovery may throw some light upon the disease in question, and perhaps settle a disputed point as to whether this insect is the exciting cause, or is merely developed during the progress of the disorder.

Besides the written communications which have been brought before the notice of the Society, there have been others—and some of them not the least important—which have from time to time been communicated orally. Mr. Edwin Quekett has made some observations upon *Tettigonia septendecim*, a North-American insect, sent by Professor Bailey of New York, the ovipositor of which is rendered interesting from the fact of the injury made by means of this instrument on the branches of young trees. He also laid before the Society some earth from Petersburg in Virginia, discovered by Professor Rogers, which contained many new forms of fossil animalcules.

Mr. Ross has communicated an interesting observation relative to the Daguerreotype process, first noticed by R. H. Solly, Esq. If an ordinary Daguerreotype portrait be examined with a high power, the surface in the parts upon which the light has acted, instead of being perfectly smooth, is found to be covered with a series of minute dots or globules, arranged in an hexagonal form.

Mr. Busk has informed us of the growth of a species of *Conferva* between the lenses composing the object-glass of a telescope.

The Rev. J. B. Reade has proposed a strong solution of nut-galls for the cleaning of the glass on which objects are to be mounted.

Your Secretary has brought before your notice a portion of human bone, which was remarkable from the fact of its having lain a long time in vegetable mould, and earthy matter had not only penetrated the Haversian canals, but from these canals had proceeded through the little canaliculi into the osseous corpuscles.

Your Secretary has also noticed the similarity in the arrangement of the blood-vessels of the lung of the chameleon, and those of the air-bladder of the eel, which leaves no doubt in his mind of the true respiratory function of the latter organ.

Among the many important questions which have been brought before the Society there are two which demand our earnest attention. One is the injury which the Society is likely to sustain by the evenings of meeting having been fixed for the third Wednesday in every month. It has happened very unfortunately this last year that the greater part of our meetings have fallen on the same evenings as those of the Geological Society; and at other times the meetings of the Society of Arts have clashed with ours. The Council, therefore, have come to the conclusion of fixing for the future particular Wednesdays in each month, so that the meetings of other Societies should not interfere with ours.

The next subject which has engrossed the attention of the Council is the formation of a collection of original drawings of subjects investigated by means of the microscope, as well as a collection of microscopic objects. If observers would only make a sketch — however slight, but faithful — of any subject under examination, and present a copy of such to the Society, it would be the means of settling many disputes as to priority of discovery; and such drawings might be published from time to time in the Society's Transactions. Now applying this plan to the Infusoria, for instance, if each observer would only make a sketch of any particular animal of this class which might come under his observation, we might by this means in time get a tolerably complete series of most of the genera, if not of the species, occurring in this country. The same plan might be carried out in many other branches of science, any one of which is far too extensive to be comprehended by a solitary observer, but when more hands than one are at work, in a short time a stock of information would accumulate, and our proceedings then vie in importance with those of any other scientific association.

Every one who has been in the habit of working with the microscope must have very often found the want of a sketch or record of an observation at a subsequent period; many an object of very great interest has been lost entirely from this circumstance: a sketch, however roughly executed, so long as it is a faithful representation of the subject under examination, will always be sufficient to preserve for the author the priority of discovery.

Already the wishes of the Council on this subject have been made public in this room; and I have much pleasure in stating that as a nucleus for our portfolio several original drawings have been already presented, for which we are indebted to Mr. Edwards, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Leonard and Mr. Tulk.

In order to make our Society more generally known to the public, it was last year deemed advisable by the Council to hold a soirèe on our anniversary meeting, after the general business of the Society was concluded. Upwards of 180 visitors honoured us with their company, and 21 microscopes were exhibited, and from the favourable reports which have reached us from all quarters, we have every reason to believe that our efforts were successful; and it is hoped that the same success will attend us this evening.

Gentlemen,—it now becomes my painful duty to inform you, that although we have not yet numbered in our ranks two hundred strong, nevertheless a year has not passed away without one or more of our fellow members having been taken from us by the unsparing hand of death. This year we have to deplore the loss of Mr. John James Shury, and Mr. J. Smeaton, whose two names, by a singular coincidence, follow each other in our list of members for last year.

Mr. Shury died in April, 1843: though young, his scientific acquirements were considerable, being known for his acquaintance with the sciences of Chemistry, Electricity, and Mechanics generally; he was however chiefly celebrated as an engraver, and amongst many other numerous works, some of the most beautiful of the plates in Professor Owen's Odontography were executed by him; he also assisted the late talented editor of the Microscopic Journal, Mr. Daniel Cooper, with some plates for that periodical.

Mr. Smeaton was a descendant of the celebrated engineer of that name; he was himself engineer to the London Dock Company, and was generally known as a very scientific gentleman.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I am exceedingly sorry that the pressure of numerous engagements, and the shortness of the time allowed me, has prevented my doing that justice to this report which otherwise might have been done. I am sorry that our President is absent, and at the same time regret that a more able advocate had not been found than your humble servant.

The thanks of the Meeting having been voted to the Secretary for his Address, it was proposed by Mr. Lister, and seconded by Mr. Greening, that this Address be printed.

The Law relating to the Election of Officers was then read; and the Society proceeded to ballot for the Officers and four new Members of Council for the year ensuing.

The Ballot having been taken, the following were declared elected.

OFFICERS.

President.—PROFESSOR BELL.
Treasurer.—N. B. WARD, Esq.
Secretary.—Mr. JOHN QUEKETT.
Assistant-Secretary.—Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS.

NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

JOHN BIRKETT, Esq.
R. D. GRAINGER, Esq.
Dr. LANKESTER.
R. H. SOLLY, Esq.

IN THE ROOM OF

GEORGE BUSK, Esq.
J. T. COOPER, Esq.
GEORGE GWILT, Esq.
GEORGE LODDIGES, Esq.

WHO RETIRE FROM THE COUNCIL.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Aikin, Charles Arthur, Esq., Guy's Hospital
* Allcard, John, Esq., Stratford-green
* Allcard, Edward, Esq., Stratford-green
* Aldous, Lens, Esq., 64, Walcot-place, Kennington-road
* Amesbury, Joseph, Esq., 59, Burton-crescent
Anderson, Thos. Paterson, Esq., 10, Melcombe-place, Dorset-square
* Ansell, T., Esq., F.L.S., Harley-place, Bow, Middlesex
Avery, John, Esq., Saville-row

* Bagster, J. Esq., 15, Paternoster-row
* Bean, Rev. J. T., St. Paul's School
* Beck, Richard L., Esq., 5, Tokenhouse-yard
* Beeton, R., Esq., 1, Albion-terrace
* Bell, Thos., Esq., F.R.S., L.S., G.S., Z.S., &c., Prof. Zoology, King's College, New Broad-street
Bell, Fredk. John, Esq., F.G.S., 338, Oxford-street
Bently, Edward, Esq., 41, Moorgate-street
* Beverley, Chas. Jas., Esq., F.R.S., 1, Hackney-grove, Hackney
* Billing, Archibald, Esq., M.D., Grosvenor-gate, Park-lane
* Birkett, John, Esq., 2, Broad-street Buildings
* Bland, F. L., Esq., Anchor-terrace, Southwark
* Bowerbank, Jas. Scott, Esq., F.R.S., G.S., Z.S., B.S., Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, and Park-street, Islington

* Boyd, James, Esq., Breezer's hill, St. George's, East

* Burman, W., Esq., Jewry-street, Aldgate

* Busk, George, Esq., Dreadnought, Greenwich

Callaway, Thomas, jun., Esq., Guy's Hospital

* Cameron, Hugh, Esq., Uxbridge-house, Old Burlington-street

Cartwright, Samuel, Esq., F.L.S. and G.S., 32, Old Burlington-street

Children, John George, Esq., F.R.S., R.S.Ed., S.A., L.S., G.S., Z.S., &c., 48, Torrington-square

Clark, Sir James, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., &c., 21, George-street, Hanover-square

Cobb, F., Esq., M.D., St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street

Cooper, John Thomas, Esq., Great Surrey-street

Cooper, Wm. White, Esq., 2, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square

Craigie, John L., Esq., 12, Finsbury-place south

* Dalrymple, John, Esq., Grosvenor-street

* Darker, W. H., Esq., 9, Paradise-street, Lambeth

* Dawnay, Hon. W. H., F.L.S., Bookham-grove, Surrey

Davis, Richard, Esq., F.L.S., Z.S., 9, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street

* Deane, Henry, Esq., Clapham-common

* Dickson, Robert, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., Curzon-street, May-fair

Dinsdale, Capt., Newsham-park, Durham

Dixon, Frederick, Esq., F.G.S., Worthing

* Dyster, Frederick, Esq., Chatham-place, Hackney

* Eccles, ——, Esq., Union-street, Broad-street

* Edwards, Thomas, Esq., Highgate

* Eyles, R. S., Esq., St. Andrew's court, Holborn

* Fairie, John, Esq., Park road, Clapham

Faraday, Michael, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. &c., Fullerian Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, 21, Albemarle-street

* Farre, Arthur, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., 22, Curzon-street, May-fair

Forbes, Edward, Esq., F.L.S., Professor of Botany in King's College, Geological Society

Ford, Capt. John, Royal Hospital, Chelsea

* Foulger, Samuel, Esq., Ratcliff-highway

* Foulger, Charles, Esq., 46, Wellclose-square

Frebairn, J., Esq., Albany-house, Byefleet, Surrey

* Fry, P. W., Esq., Montague-street, Russell-square

Gilham, William, Esq., F.Z.S., Mare-street, Hackney

* Goddard, John F., Esq., 28, Ellen-street, Lambeth

* Goldsworthy, J. H., Esq., High-street place, Stepney

Goodfellow, Stephen J., Esq., M.D., F.Z.S., London Fever-hospital

* Gowar, Frederick Richard, Esq., 1, Kent-place, Old Kent-road

Grainger, R. D., Esq., Anerley, Norwood

* Gratton, Joseph, Esq., 94, Shoreditch

* Gray, John Edward, Esq., F.R.S., G.S., R.G.S., Z.S., &c., &c., British Museum

* Greening, William, Esq., Lamb-street, Spitalfields

Guise, Wm. Jno., Esq., Rendcomb-park, Gloucestershire

* Gwilt, George, Esq., Union-street, Southwark

* Hall, John, Esq., Blackheath

* Hamilton, Alfred, Esq., Broad-street buildings

Hastings, John, Esq., M.D. 14, Albemarle-street

Henfrey, Arthur, Esq., 16, Redcross-street, City

Henry, J. H., Esq., Brewery, Brick-lane, Spitalfields

* Heward, Robert, Esq., F.L.S., 5, Young-street, Kensington

Hewitt, James, Esq., F.Z.S., Old Hummums, Covent-garden

Hillman, Wm. Augustus, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.R.M.C.S., 1, Argyll-street, Hanover-square
Howard, John, jun., Esq., 34, Little Alie-street, Goodman's-fields
Hudson, William Banks, Esq., 27, Haymarket

* Jackson, George, Esq., 30, Church-street, Spitalfields
* Ince, William Henry, Esq., 11, Canonbury-street, Islington
Jones, Thomas Rymer, Esq., F.Z.S., &c., King's College
* Jordan, William T., Esq., 9, Lower Belgrave-place

* Kippist, Richard, Esq., Librarian to the Linnean Society, Soho-square

Laing, Rev. David, F.R.S., 67, Great Portland-street
* Lane, S., Esq., 1, Grosvenor-place
Lankester, Edwin, Esq., M.D., F.L.S. and B.S., 19, Golden-square
* Leach, ——, Esq., F.Z.S., Melina-place, St. John's Wood
Lealand, Peter Henry, Esq., 24, Clarendon-street, Somers-town
Lee, J., Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., Doctor's Commons, and Hartwell, Bucks
Leonard, Samuel William, Esq., 19, Compton-st., Brunswick-square
* Lindley, John, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., L.S., Prof. Botany Univ. Coll. London, &c. &c. &c., 21, Regent-street
* Lister, Joseph Jackson, Esq., F.R.S., Z.S., Upton, Essex
* Liston, Robert, Esq., 12, Old Burlington-street
Lloyd, Eusebius Arthur, Esq., 14, Bedford-row
* Loddiges, George, Esq., F.L.S., Z.S., V.P.H.S., &c., Hackney
Luke, James, Esq., 39, Broad-street-buildings
Lynch, Jordan Roche, Esq., Farringdon-street

* Mangles, Capt. James, R.N., F.R.S. and G.S., Cambridge-terrace, Edgeware-road
Marshall, Matthew, Esq., Bank of England
Martin, Henry, Esq., Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane

Montifiore, N. Esq., Stanhope-street, Hyde-park
Moody, Thomas, Esq., Guy's Hospital
* Moore, George, Esq., F.R.S., L.S., Z.S., S.A., 64, Lincoln's Inn flds.
Morton, W. J. T., Esq., Royal Veterinary College
Mosley, Sir Oswald, Bart., M.P., F.L.S. and G.S., Portland-place

Northampton, Most Noble the Marquis of, President of the Royal Society, F.S.A., &c. &c., 145, Piccadilly
* Nasmyth, Alexander, Esq., F.L.S., G.S., &c., 13, George-street, Hanover-square
Newman, Edward, Esq., F.L.S., Z.S. and B.S., 2, Hanover-street, Peckham

Orme, Edward, Esq., 6, Fitzroy-square
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